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ABSTRACT

This legislative handbook for child advocates in Florida features a description of Florida's legislative process, including sessions, leadership and procedure, committees, legislation, public access to legislative information, state publications, and critical stages in the passage of a bill. A legislative glossary and a chart showing the route of a bill through the Florida legislature are provided, along with a narrative explanation of the Florida budget and appropriations system prepared by the staff of the Florida legislature. Also included are a discription of the various kinds of legislative information that will be disseminated by the Florida Center for Children and Youth (FCCY) and some suggestions on what child advocates can do upon receiving the legislative information. The fourth is the FCCY's 1979 legislative priorities--including educational alternatives, permanence, early identification, guardian ad litem, group home zoning, psychiatric care for emotionally disturbed foster care children, school breakfasts, perinatal centers, increase in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, delinquency prevention subsidies, and children's health screening programs--are briefly described. Appended are a legislative calendar and a list of Representatives and their committee assignments. (Author/MP)

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LEGISLATIVE HANDBOOK 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

A PUBLICATION OF THE FLORIDA CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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MISSION OF THE F.C.C.Y.

The mission of the Florida Center for Children and Youth is to assure that all children in Florida shall receive special consideration and be given both opportunities and facilities to enable them to develop in a healthy and natural manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity.

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Center for Children and Youth, Inc., hopes to accomplish many things by preparing and disseminating this "Legislative Handbook" and the legislative information that will be available throughout the 1979 Session of the Florida Legislature. To say that our goal is to keep child advocates informed about proposed bills and budgets is not saying enough. The availability of this information is a first and important step, but more important is the action child advocates take when thoroughly informed. To a large degree, the Center can easily accomplish the first step, but the second step—doing something—depends on you! The necessary motivation toward action, be it an individual action or an organized coalition, cannot be taught. We must rely on your interest and concern for children's present and future to accomplish our lofty mission.

We can, however, tell you why it is important to act. Actually, it's simple. The actions of the Florida Legislature—the laws that are passed; the programs that are approved, and the money that is provided—depend to a great extent, in fact to a far greater extent than is commonly realized, on how hard and how skillfully you and your local child advocacy alliances work to help shape those laws and secure their passage.

This "Handbook" will cover four main points. First will be a discription of Florida's legislative process, or "How A Bill Becomes Law." Second is a description of the various kinds of legislative information that will be disseminated by the Center. Third, are some suggestions on what you can do upon receiving the legislative information, and fourth, is the Florida Center for Children and Youth's 1979 legislative priorities.

* Our special thanks to the Junior League of Tallahassee for "The Legislative Process" section of this "Handbook."

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS*

The legislative branch has the broad purpose of determining policies and programs and reviewing program performance.

From the Executive Reorganization Act of 1969.

The making of laws, like the making of sausage, should not be watched.

From The Florida Handbook 1977-1978 by Allen Morris, quoting German Chancellor Bismark's alleged statement.

Somewhere between the lofty declaration and the cynical description lies the reality of lawmaking. It is mechanical and political, procedural and substantive, trivial and profound. But, for better or worse, the results represent the voice of the people—as heard or articulated by their legislators.

The Legislature has the power to make public policy, control the public purse, supervise the administrative process, and pass laws under which the citizens of the state live. The Florida Legislature is composed of the traditional two bodies: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both are apportioned according to population, the members being elected by the voters in the districts they represent. The Senate members have four-year terms of office, half being elected in November of even-numbered years. All House members are elected for two-year terms at each such election. Only the House can bring charges of impeachment for misdemeanor in office of impeachable officers (governor, lieutenant governor, cabinet members, and judges of the supreme, appellate, and circuit courts). A trial of impeachment is conducted by the Senate. The Senate also approves or disapproves various appointments made by the governor and orders removal or reinstatement of officials suspended by the governor for cause.

Sessions

Organization Session:

On the second Tuesday following the November general election, the houses of the Legislature meet to swear in new members and to elect officially the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate who have been previously designated by the majority caucus.

Regular Session:

In odd-numbered years, the Legislature meets on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April; but in even-numbered years, this may be scheduled for different dates by the Legislature. A regular session is limited to 60 consecutive days including Saturdays and Sundays but may be extended by a 2/3 vote in each house.

Special Sessions:

Special sessions may be called by the governor, the president of the Senate and speaker of the House, or by the members according to law for urgent business. Such sessions are limited to the purpose for which called unless by 2/3 vote in each house the members agree to consider other matters. Twenty days is the maximum designated length of such sessions except if apportionment is the subject when thirty days are allowed (or fifteen days the second time).

Leadership and Procedure:

Each house makes its own rules and elects its own officers. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House preside over their respective houses with far-reaching powers. The greatest power is undoubtedly that of appointing the members and chairs of the various committees. Other important powers of leadership are the authority to assign each bill to the proper committee for consideration and the control of daily sessions in the conduct of legislative buiness.

The rules of each house are published in pamphlet form and are available from the clerk and secretary of the House and Senate. Rules which are the product of the body itself may be changed at any time, and a good deal of business in each house is transacted by a waiver of some rule. Some procedures are specified in the Florida Constitution, such as the public nature of each session, what constitutes a quorum, language of the enacting clause of every law, and many others.

Committees:

Each house by its rules provides for certain standing committees, special or select committees, and subcommittees. Uniformity between the titles of the various committees in the two houses is not necessary but reflects tradition and preference of the leaders. Trained staff personnel are employed on a permanent basis. A list of Senate, House, and Joint committees is displayed in the table intitled "Legislative Committees."

The speaker of the House and president of the Senate appoint the chair, vice-chair, and members of each committee in their respective houses, usually at or immediately after the organization session so that committee work can begin. The speaker and president also refer each bill introduced to one or more committees for considera-

tion and recommendation. The rules committee in each house aids the presiding officer in interpretation and enforcement of the rules and determines the order in which legislation shall be considered by the full house in session.

Standing Committees:

Standing committees consider each bill assigned to them with the aid of a staff and at times originate legislation or combine bills on the same subject into one. A committee must consider each bill referred to it within a time limit or request an extension. A committee may report a bill unfavorably or favorably—with or without amendments. If unfavorably reported, it cannot be given further consideration except by a 2/3 vote of the members, upon the motion of a member who voted against the bill originally.

Conference Committees:

Conference committees are appointed for each bill passed by both houses in unidentical form to reconcile the differences. Each bill thus reconciled must be passed again by majority vote in each house without further amendment.

Between regular legislative sessions, many committees continue to function through their staffs. Bills may be prefiled for the next session as soon as one session ends. In non-election years, committee members may begin as early as August to meet in Tallahassee for one week per month until the regular session begins.

In addition to consideration of bills, standing committees maintain continuous review of the work of state agencies within their subject areas. They have the right to inspect and investigate books, records, and operation of any public agency in the state and may issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses and others. Each committee may select and appoint subcommittees to investigate matters within its jurisdiction.

Legislation

Bills:

Bills (HB-House Bill, SB-Senate Bill) are proposed laws. There are three varieties of these:

1. **General Bills** which affect the entire state.
2. **Local Bills** which affect only a particular town or county and must be advertised in the affected area prior to introduction or must provide for a referendum.
3. **Claim Bills** which allow the state to pay damages on the majority vote of the membership present and are necessary since the state may not be sued without its consent.

Joint Resolutions:

Joint resolutions (HJR or SJR) are used to propose amemdments to the state Constitution and must be passed by 3/5 vote of the membership of each house and then submitted to the voters for approval before becoming part of the Constitution.

Concurrent Resolutions:

Concurrent resolutions (HCR or SCR) deal with situations entirely within the province of the legislature including ratification of amendments to the federal Constitution which requires a majority vote.

Resolutions:

Resolutions (HR or SR) pertain only to one house and deal with matters relating to that house including the creation of a new committee or authorization of printing a special report, etc.

Memorials:

Memorials (HM, HJM, SM, or SJM) are petitions to the United States government expressing some view of the members or requesting some action. These may be be joint memorials or from a single house.

Every bill, resolution, or memorial must be introduced (filed) by a member or members. There is no limit on the number of bills filed although each house usually sets a deadline beyond which new ones may not be filed. Occasionally, bills are filed with a "by request" notation, meaning that some constituent, agency, or group has urged introduction of it, but the legislator is not totally committed to it. The introducer is invited to present any bill before the committee when a committee begins consideration of it. Each house has a drafting staff to put bills in proper form and to prepare them for introduction. Each bill is numbered when it is filed with the secretary or the Senate or the Clerk of the House.

How A Bill Becomes Law

The Florida Constitution requires that each bill be read on three separate dates, but provision is made to waive the "separate days" by a 2/3 vote of those present.

1. First Reading - the formal introduction of a bill when it is read by its title only. Many bills are now introduced in similar or identical form in both houses and are known as companion bills. The president or speaker then refers it to the appropriate committe(s) according to subject matter, and the original copy is delivered to the chairman of the committee.

2. Committee Action - the most significant phase in the life of a bill. Following notice published in the calendar, the committee meets in open session to debate, amend, and vote the bill back to the full house—favorably or unfavorably. If the bill was referred to more than one committee, it advances from one to the other in the order of referral. All bills concerning money are required to pass the appropriations or finance and tax committees, as appropriate, usually as a final committee action.

3. Second Reading - after favorable committee report(s) the legislation is calendared by the rules committee for floor action (considered by members). Amendments may be offered by any member in addition to the ones offered by the committees. A bill may be killed by a motion to "strike out the enacting clause" or a motion to "indefinitely postpone" which pases. A voice vote may be challenged requiring the use of the voting machine which records the vote.

4. Third Reading - follows the second reading on another succeeding legislative day, except by waiving the rules (requiring 2/3 vote), it may take place on the same day. No amendments may be adopted except by 2/3 vote. Debate may be hot or nonexistent. Final vote is taken on the machine. The bill is then certified to the other house.

5. Second House - theoretically, the second house passes the bill through the same steps: first reading by title, committee referral, committee action, calendaring, second reading including posible amendments, and third reading with the final vote on passage recorded. Actually, several variations occur:

   A. A companion bill which has already survived committee action may be substituted on the second reading for the bill from the other house. Motions may be made by the sponsor or others to amend it to become identical with the one from the other house.

   B. Or additional amendments may be offered after which the amended bill is returned to the first house for concurrence on the amendments added. If the first house refuses to concur, it requests the second house to recede from objectionable amendments.

   C. Or the rules may be waived on first reading and the bill pro-

ceed immediately to second reading and even to third reading and final passage—each step requiring 2/3 vote.

D. Or, if identical wording cannot be agreed to by both houses, a conference committee is the next step.

6. Becoming Law - when a bill is passed in identical form by both houses, it is sent to the Governor for approval (signature) or disapproval (veto). If not vetoed within seven days, it becomes law. If vetoed, it returns to each house with the veto message. A 2/3 vote is required in each house to overturn a veto. If the legislature adjourns or takes a thirty-day or more recess, the time limit for a veto is extended to fifteen days.

Legislative Information

Computer tracking of bills through the legislative process has made it much easier for legislators, lobbyists, and citizens alike to know what is happening to any individual bill. Computer print-out books, available at a number of locations in the capitol, have listings of all bills, resolutions, and memorials by number, subject, and sponsor together with a brief summary of action taken to date. Terminals of the computer are also located in several places together with an instruction book of how to operate the terminal for instant information on a bill.

Publications

Bills are printed following introduction and can be requested by mail from either house.

Calendars, both interim and daily during the session, are published by each house. These contain bills by title as introduced with committee assignments, announcements of committee meetings and bills to be considered, and business to be considered in the chamber.

Journals, also published daily by each house during the session, are the final word of action taken by the full House or Senate. Debate is not recorded; amendments and action thereon are. All roll calls are recorded (votes by machine).

Current lists of members, committee assignments, office phone and location, etc. are also available to citizens visiting the legislature or by mail.

For any of this information or these publications, contact the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, Capitol Building, Tallahassee, FL 32304.

Critical Stages in The Passage Of A Bill*

Timing is all-important in the passage of a bill. A regular session lasts sixty days and literally thousands of bills are introduced. To become one of the few hundred that successfully pass both houses, a bill must receive "friendly" treatment at several critical stages and overcome opponents' "unfriendly" roadblocks—delays, amendments, untimely scheduling, etc.

*Compiled from interviews with lobbyists and materials from Common Cause of Florida and The League of Women Voters of Florida.

Sponsorship:

A citizen with a bill idea or proposal must find a legislative sponsor; ultimately one in each house will be needed. Ideally, the sponsor would be knowledgeable in the subject area and in the rules of procedure, respected by fellow legislators, and in a position of power to help the bill along (i.e., the chair of committee or subcommittee to which the bill will be assigned). The most ardent supporter of an idea would not necessarily be the most persuasive or influential in gaining the votes of other legislators.

Finding a *willing* legislator may be difficult, too. Some lobbyists urge their clients or principals to support legislators' elective campaigns either with time or money, in the belief that this will make the legislator more receptive to their views at law-making time. In theory, however, representatives should feel obligated to all their constituents without regard to campaign support. Other lobbyists look for sponsors by reviewing the issues they based their campaigns on, by knowing who is on the committee or subcommittee that would deal with their idea, and by listening for "friendly" views expressed on those committees. Common Cause, an experienced lobbying organization, sends questionnaires to all legislators to learn where they stand on issues that concern Common Cause. From the responses, the organization learns who would be favorable to their legislative proposals.

Bill Drafting:

Careful drafting of bill language will go a long way to ease it through the process. Anyone can write a bill—the sponsor, his/her staff, a lobbyist—but every bill goes through the bill drafting service of each house before its introduction. The drafting service checks for compliance with the technical rules of drafting

as well as putting rudimentary ideas into bill proposal form. This step can be minimized if the sponsor or lobbyist has prevented problems of ambiguous language or conflict with other statutes.

Terms of art* exist in every area of law and should be properly used or properly avoided. If the sponsor is in a position to have the bill become a "proposed committee bill," this designation will speed it through the drafting service.

*"Term of art" is a word or phrase that has a specific, legal meaning when used in a certain context.

Bill drafting can be done between sessions as the drafting service functions under the standing Joint Legislative Management Committee. Bill filing has a deadline in each house which is usually in the third or fourth week of a regular session.

Committee Assignment:

Following introduction by first reading, each bill is assigned to the appropriate subject matter committee by the house leader. If there is more than one obvious substantive committee for a particular bill, the assignment decision will probably be made informally before introduction by consultation between the leader or his staff and the bill's sponsors or opponents, lobbyists, committee chairs or their staff.

Assignment—or "referencing"—can be crucial. Some committees are predictably hostile or favorable to certain bill proposals. A lobbyist who knows the committee reputations can help the bill by persuading the speaker or president—or their staff—that the bill *belongs* under (friendly) committee X rather than (unfriendly) committee Y. The lobbyist may need to convince the decision-maker of the *merits* of the bill itself in order to get a favorable result. Another problem in referencing is to keep the number of assignments to a minimum. If a bill is referred to several substantive committees, the delay could kill it. Lobbying the speaker or president is then needed to reduce the time in committee.

Committee Action:

Legislative committee staff prepare each bill for consideration by the members at an open meeting or hearing. The lobbyist can speed this process by offering a prepared memorandum of the effect of the bill or its meaning or its cost and benefits. How the bill is presented in the staff analysis could influence the vote of committee members.

Getting on the agenda—"agendaed"—promptly is helpful to the bill. Being heard early in a session (or even in the interim period between sessions) will ensure that there is time to complete the process. Sometimes the sponsor or lobbyist needs to persuade the committee chair to include a bill on the agenda for a set day. Depending on the procedures of the particular committee, it may or may not be appropriate to enlist the aid of committee staff in this persuasion process. Again, knowing the committee and its chair is essential to the "friendliness" of a bill's treatment.

After working with the chair to get the bill agendaed, the lobbyist may try to "work" the committee members before the hearing date. Individual contacts may reveal what opposition to or criticism of the bill exists and these points could be addressed at the hearing. Some lobbyists favor leaving a brief memo at the conclusion of their personal visit. Lobbying close to the hearing date is better than working far in advance: memories are short; other issues intervene; opposition has less time to organize.

Contacts from each legislator's constituency are especially persuasive in the days immediately prior to a bill's hearing. If the lobbyist has a statewide organizational network to utilize, this is the time to get letters, wires, phone calls to the representatives urging a favorable vote. If a visiting constituent is unable to meet with the legislator(s), he/she should leave a message in the representative's office stating name and address, subject of interest, and result sought.

On the day of the hearing, each person who wishes to make known his/her views should fill out an appearance card with the committee secretary. Even if the person does not intend to speak, his/her view will be noted by the committee. Lobbyists who bring experts will want to make sure that the experts are assured an opportunity to speak by informing the committee chair of the distance the experts have traveled to be there. Some lobbyists request to be heard first or last for strategic advantages—preferring either to make the initial impression or to rebut the arguments of others. Position papers can be distributed to each member, but the lobbyist's remarks should be conversational and informal rather than read from the paper. If the vote is likely to be favorable, based on the pre-hearing contacts, the lobbyist can be brief and invite questions.

Every bill referred to a committee will return to the full house—recommended favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendment or substitution. If the committee vote is tied or unfavorable, the bill is effectively "killed" and will not be reconsidered except by motion to reconsider made by a member who voted with the majority, that is, against the bill. Far-sighted lobbyists can prearrange with a friendly legislator to vote against the bill if the majority sentiment is negative, in order to move for reconsideration at a later date immediately after the vote. This gives the lobbyist a chance to circulate among the bill's opponents and try to change their votes. Sometimes a "small" amendment or other persuasion will remove an objection.

House Action:

Moving the bill out of committee (by favorable vote' does not automatically bring it to the floor for a vote in due time. All bills go to "the" house calendar, but only items on the "special order" calendar come to the consideration of the full house in their day's business. The rules committee sets the special order calendar in close collaboration with the leader, and a special lobbying effort may be needed to get the bill "calendared" when other bills are competing for the same time. Reaching this state early in the session is very advantageous to a bill's passage. Toward the end of a session, house leaders and rules chairmen are under trememdous pressure to get bills calendered, and even bills on special order may get "bumped" off by items of higher priority.

Once the bill is calendared, the lobbyist or the bill's sponsor should reach as many legislators as possible to gain their favorable votes. Vocal or respected members' support should be sought first, as the final result will probably be determined by the minority who have power or knowledge in the particular areas of this bill. Committed opponents can be ignored unless their opposition could be compromised by a "simple amendment" without sacrificing the intent of the bill. Some lobbyists distribute memos to each legislator shortly before the voting day.

The final step on the day before floor vote is to prepare the bill's sponsor, if necessary, for the remarks to the full house. Reeducation on the facts and issues may be helpful so they are fresh in mind. A written reminder would include basically the purpose of the bill or why it is needed and what significant changes this bill will make in present statutes. If the sponsor is a weak debater, another legislator should be prepared to reinforce the sponsor's presentation to the floor.

After Floor Vote:

Of course, one favorable vote does not make a law. A similar bill must now go through the same process in the other house unless a companion bill has been working its way simultaneously. A speedier passage in the second house may be prompted by request to the companion bill's sponsor from the legislators who engineered passage in the first house. If the bill passes both houses in identical language, the delay and compromise of conference committee can be avoided.

Even after these favorable votes, the bill—now an act—has to be approved by the governor to become a law. As an elected official, the governor or governor's staff can be targets of persuasion if there is any doubt that approval will be given.

Throughout the legislative process, funding is an integral part of translating an idea into reality. Appropriations for a new proposal can be included in the enabling act itself or worked separately into the appropriations bill which begins with budget making in the executive branch.

Legislative Glossary*

Act: A bill passed by both houses of the Legislature prior to action by the governor.

Amendment: Changes in proposed legislation. Amendments adopted in committee must also be adopted on the floor. Technical—to cure spelling or section numbering errors.

Bill: A proposed law filed for legislative consideration.

A. Prefiled Bill—filed prior to a session.

B. Companion Bill—indentical bills filed in both houses.

A bill is "passed" or enacted by a requisite number of votes.

By Request: A legislator may add this phrase to a bill he/she proposes for an individual, organization, or governmental agency.

Calendar: Issued daily during the session by each house. It contains agenda, schedule of committee meetings for that and following day, and status of bills to be considered.

A. Special Order Calendar—lists those bills designated for agenda priority each day.

B. Consent Calendar—lists non-controversial bills, memorials, and resolutions. These are traditionally considered on Friday mornings. Bills may be removed from this calendar by request of any member for purposes of discussion.

C. Interim Calendar—published monthly before the session convenes. Lists committee meetings for the month and prefiled bills, giving number, sponsor, subject matter, and committee referral.

Chamber: The hall in which the Senate or House meets.

A. Floor—the area inside each chamber.

B. Well—the area in the chamber in front of the rostrum. Members who wish to address the House or Senate in a more formal manner may request permission to "go to the well."

C. Gallery—balconies overlooking each chamber where spectators may sit.

Committee: Appointed by speaker of the House, president of the Senate.

A. Standing Committee—appointed for duration of the Legislative Session to consider matters falling within the jurisdiction of a designated subject.

B. Select Committee—appointed to serve a *specific* function. This type of committee is often disbanded when work is completed

Enacting Clause: The phrase beginning each bill: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida." The measure is not valid without this phrase. An amendment to strike the enacting clause will quickly bring a controversial bill to a decisive vote.

Engrossing: Reprinting of a bill to include amendments during legislative session.

Enrolling: Printing of a law as it will appear in the statutes.

Executive Session: Only the Senate may meet in Executive Session. This is a closed-door meeting to consider appointments or suspensions by the Governor.

Fiscal Note: Estimate of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditure attendant to a bill. Required by the *House*.

General Law: Intended to have statewide application; includes all persons or things of the same category.

Grandfather Clause: Clause in a new law allowing those already operating under the former rules to continue to do so.

Hold Harmless: Guarantees that no area will receive less funding under a new formula than it did before.

Indefinitely Postpone: A motion to kill a bill. It may be reconsidered on the same or the next legislative day.

Journal: Official record of proceedings in House or Senate. Published daily during the session, it reports floor action of previous day—rarely debate.

Lay On The Table: Such a motion probably kills the bill. A successful vote means that 2/3 vote is required to reconsider a tabled bill.

Lobbyist: Any person who "encourage(s) the passage, defeat, or modification of any legislation in the House (or Senate) or before its committees" on more than an isolated one-day basis.

Memorial: Petition to the President of the United States, Congress, or other Federal Agency requesting action or expressing an opinion of one or both houses of the legislature.

Pair: Agreement between two legislators to cast pro and con votes on an issue so that outcomes will not be affected. These votes are noted in the Journal.

Principal: The organization or person whose views are represented to the legislature by a lobbyist registered in both houses according to their rules.

Reading Of A Bill: A bill must be "read," i.e., announced to the members of a given house on three consecutive days (unless the separate day requirement is waived by a vote of the members). The major debate comes on second reading. Amendments on third reading require a 2/3 majority to pass.

Reconsideration: A bill can be reconsidered once. A motion to reconsider will be made immediately following the passage of a bill and must be made by someone voting on the prevailing side. Most commonly, the next motion will be to lay motion for reconsideration on the table. This action ends consideration of the bill, preserves the votes cast, and makes possible the dispatch of the bill from that chamber to the other. If such

action is not taken, the bill is retained by the original chamber for two full legislative days, allowing any member to move for reconsideration.

Resolution: Opinion of one of the two houses. It does not have the force of law. It is usually adopted by voice vote.

A. Concurrent Resolution—opinion of both houses.

B. Joint Resolution—decision made by both houses which does not require action by the Governor. When used to propose an amendment to the Florida Constitution, 3/5 of each house must concur; for other purposes, such as reapportionment, a simple majority is required.

Roll Call: Upon the showing of five hands, the Chair must call for a roll call vote. This tally shows on the electronic boards behind the Chair and is recorded by computer. A copy of roll call votes may be obtained at chamber desk following each day's session.

Short Form: A bill that contains an idea to be studied rather than a proposed law.

Sine Die: Without day. This is the action which concludes a legislative session, either by concurrent resolution or a separate motion of each house.

Special Law: Applies to an area or group which is less than the total area or population of the state.

TP: Temporarily pass. A bill may be TP'd in committee or on the floor. Delays vote until it is re-calendared. Used when bill sponsor is unavailable or when handling an issue the committee or chamber wishes to put off.

Title: Statement of contents of bill required by the Constitution.

Voice Vote: Ayes and nays assessed by volume by Chair.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

The legislative efforts of the Center focus largely on information dissemination to interested child advocates throughout the state. The Internal Revenue Service dictates that no more than 20 percent of the expenditures of not-for-profit corporations may be utilized for lobbying efforts. However, LEAA guidelines are more restrictive in that lobbying is expressly prohibited. Therefore, staff on salary at the Center do not lobby.

In 1979, the Center will develop and mail three types of legislative information. They are:

Legislative Update: This publication will summarize every bill that relates to children and youth, as well as relevant appropriations items as available. All this publication will include is the bill number, the sponsor, and the brief summary. Bills will not be tracked through the committee process. We estimate that five "Updates" will be published.

Position Statement: When a bill is introduced or funding recommended that relates to one of the positions that has been taken by the Board of Directors, an in-depth analysis will be prepared for distribution. The bill or proposed budget will be compared to the Center's stance on the issue. A complete justification of the Center's position will be included. A short statement of the Center's priorities is included in this "Handbook."

Action Update: "Updates" will be prepared and mailed weekly to keep advocates constantly aware of the progress of certain proposals. Two kinds of bills will be reported on in this "Update": (1) bills and budget requests that relate to the Center's priorities and (2) emergency bills. A bill is deemed an emergency if it threatens the rights or welfare of Florida's children or proposes a radical cut-back of funds for an important children's program. The "Update" will provide information concerning past, present, and future committee references, amendments to the bill, and possible actions child advocates might take in order to assure that their voices are heard.

When necessary, some of this information will be disseminated via telephone. Therefore, it is imperative for adovcacy groups to develop telephone networks. Also, because the Center cannot afford to send all of the above information to every child advocate in the state, telephone networks and cooperative arrangements should be made so that the information gets to as many advocates as possible in the shortest possible time.

CITIZEN IMPACT

If, upon receiving the Legislative Update, you or your group is interested in a particular bill, you will need to obtain a complete copy of it. That can be done quite easily. A pamphlet called "Where and How to Get What in Tallahassee" which indicates where to obtain copies of bills is reproduced in this package. Also, if you are interested in following legislation that is not a Center priority through committee assignments, the pamphlet tells you where to call to track a bill.

Make sure you know who your legislators are and what their committee assignments are. By enabling you to know about proposed bills, the Center is encouraging you to develop an on-going relationship with your legislators. You and your organization should always let your legislators know your position on the issues they will be required to vote on.

One of the very first things to convey to all your senators and representatives is that you are interested in seeing them vote for legislation and appropriations that favor children. It's a simple thing and doesn't sound like much, but your legislator needs to know of your organization's goals and concerns.

What follows are some tips on how and where to contact your legislator. As with anything else, there are good ways and poor ways of contacting your legislators. Use these tips for guidance, but do not get so hung-up on these steps that you don't communicate with your legislator. You do not need to be an expert—just a citizen who feels strongly about an issue.

Know Your Subject

If you are asking someone to vote for a bill, know the number of the bill, know its substance, and know why you are for it. The Center is working hard to provide necessary information, but it is up to you to make sure you do in fact have the information.

Make An Appointment

The best communicating is done face-to-face. Always make an appointment. Your contact with your legislator should be more than a one-shot proposition. If the only time you get in touch with your senator or representative is the day before a vote on your bill, your influence is slight. Contact him/her while still just a candidate for office, contact the victor after the election, contact him/her again when the session begins. Get yourself recognized as the day-in-and-day-out champion for children. Never fail to contact your legislator because you "know" he/she will vote your way no matter what; one who is taken for granted may let you down. Never fail to contact your legislator because he/she is "hopeless"; you can never change his/her mind if you don't get inside it.

When you go to see your legislator, always introduce yourself even if you're positive he/she remembers you; never take the chance of embarrassing him/her by making him/her ask who you are. Be brief. Be direct. Be simple. Do not go into great detail unless the legislator asks you to. Zero in on a specific bill or your proposal if it is not yet in the form of a bill. Tell him/her exactly what you want him/her to do.

introduce a bill, vote for or against something, make a speech, talk to another member, and the like. Do not overstay your welcome, and as you leave, hand him/her a written summary of your position.

Take advantage of your legislator's periodic visits back home, especially any open meetings your local delegation may hold. You may call him/her at his home or office, but respect his/her privacy.

Always be considerate, never demanding. Treat your legislator as a friend. Know something about his/her interests and pass along any compliments you have heard. Do not insist on talking when he/she's obviously very busy. Don't overlook the chance to sell his/her aide. If your legislator disagrees with you, make it easy for him/her to change his/her mind.

Write Your Legislator

If you cannot visit, write. Writing has certain advantages. It saves the legislator's time and gives him/her a record of your position. Cover only one subject per letter. Hold the letter down to one page. If you need more space, set the details out in an attachment. Do not be disappointed if you do not receive an immediate reply. Unlike U.S. Senators and Representatives, most state legislators do not have a battery of aides.

Because legislators do not receive that many individually written letters expressing opinions on vital issues, they are apt to pay considerable attention to those they do receive. Your letter can make a difference. Remember that there are other child advocates in your community that might be writing, especially if organized to do so. A legislator will receive individually composed letters on various kinds of writing paper, expressing similar views but in different and personal ways. Your legislators are just human beings, regardless of their office. One never knows when a particular way of expressing a point of view may just happen to hit them on a particular day—perhaps make enough of an impression to change a vote.

Be absolutely certain of the correct spelling of his/her name, titles, and address. He/She knows these by heart. Of course, you should always write your own letter. A mass of identical letters turns a legislator off. Write on personal or business letterhead (if you have it) and sign you name over your signature if you have typed the letter. Put your return address on the letter—envelopes get thrown away. State your reason for writing. Your own personal experience is the best supporting evidence. Tell how the issue would affect you, your family, community, or livelihood—or the effect you believe it would have on your community or state. Use your own words, and avoid stereotyped phrases that sound like form letters. Be reasonable. Don't ask for the impossible or engage in threats. Ask your legislators to state their positions on the issue in their replies—you are entitled to know.

Telephone calls are always in order. Although they do not substitute for personal visits or letters, they are useful in following up a visit or a letter. Telegrams are useful, too.

Finally, always write and thank your legislator when he does something for you or children. Thank him/her for granting you an interview. Thank him/her for speaking on behalf of your cause. Thank him/her for his/her vote. This is not only a matter of common courtesy but also of common sense. Most letters your legislator receives are either criticisms or complaints or they are asking some personal favor. Letters of appreciation are a rarity.

THE FLORIDA BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS SYSTEM

A Narrative Explanation Prepared by the Staff of the Florida Legislature

INTRODUCTION

The 1979 Session of the Florida Legislature will produce a biennial budget and appropriations bill, a departure from the annual system used for the past ten (10) years. The accomplishment of this task will require a major effort from the Governor's Office and the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

COMMITTEE AND STAFF STRUCTURE

House Appropriations Committee

The House Appropriations Committee, chaired by Representative Herbert F. Morgan, has 31 members, including the chairmen of many of the major substantive committees. For the purpose of hearings and the development of specific areas of the budget, the committee utilizes three subcommittees: Education/Transportation, Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS)/Criminal Justice and General Government.

The House Appropriations Committee has a nonpartisan fiscal staff, consisting of ten professional and three clerical positions. The committee also utilizes a variety of interns from various sources in Florida. Functions provided by the staff include: (1) analysis of executive agency budget requests; (2) analysis of the Governor's budget recommendations; (3) preparation of alternative budget recommendations; (4) development of Appropriations Bill and "Letter of Intent"; (participation in the consensus revenue estimating process); (6) preparation of fiscal notes and economic impact statements; (7) interim staffing for committees and projects; (8) preparation of interim reports and (9) monitoring and oversight of agency actions.

House Finance and Taxation Committee

The House Finance and Taxation Committee consists of approximately 17 members, most of whom have at least one or two other committee assignments. The committee chairman is Representative Steve Pajcic.

The committee staff includes five professional and two clerical positions. Services by the staff include: (1) analysis of the Governor's revenue estimates; (2) independent revenue estimates; (3) preparation of alternative taxing proposals; (4) interim staffing for committees and (5) preparation of interim reports.

Senate Ways and Means Committee

Last year's separate Senate Appropriations and Finance and Taxation Committees have been combined into the Ways and Means Committee. The committee consists of 17-19 members and its chairman is Senator Jack Gordon. For appropriations purposes, the Ways and Means Committee uses the same three subcommittee categories as does House Appropriations. The Ways and Means Committee, however, also includes two additional subcommittees: Finance and Taxation and Personnel, Retirement and Collective Bargaining.

The staff of the Ways and Means Committee is composed of 15 professionals, six clerical positions, two administrative assistants and five interns and performs essentially the same functions as those enumerated for the staffs of the House Appropriations and Finance and Taxation Committees.

PRE-SESSION ACTIVITY

The department heads of the various state agencies must develop and submit proposed budgets to the Governor (Florida Statutes (F.S.) §216.023). The deadlines for these submissions vary with the agencies involved, but the last proposed budget is required by November 1 of each year. The Division of Budget in the Department of Administration immediately checks the agency requests for accuracy and format and returns the requests if they do not conform with budget instructions. An appropriations bill and budget will be produced only in those sessions in odd-numbered years. It is likely, however, that the agencies will submit remedial budget requests for those sessions in even-numbered years also.

The Governor does not hold public "hearings," as such, on the budget. He does, however, hold informal meetings with each department head, and these meetings are open to the public. When the Governor approves or modifies the legislative budget requests, his recommendations are sent to both the House and the Senate.

The Governor is required by law to submit his recommended budget to the Legislature at least 45 days prior to the scheduled legislative session (F.S., §216.172(1)). He also submits a proposed bill reflecting his budget proposal. This bill is not introduced in the legislature, however, but is used by both appropriations committees as a working tool and for comparison in their deliberations on the budget. Formal introduction of a budget bill takes place when the appropriations committees report to the full House and Senate.

Although the legislative budget, as modified by the Governor's recommendations, is not officially received by the Legislature until mid-February, the House Appropriations and the Senate Ways and Means Committees begin their work in the budget process long before this official receipt date. When the state agencies submit their budget requests to the Governor, copies are also sent to the House Appropriations and the Senate Ways and Means Committees (F.S., §216.051). As the legislative budget requests are received, the House and Senate fiscal analysts independently begin their reviews and analyses. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees separately hold public hearings on the budget proposals. These hearings may begin as early as the December before the session and are more formal than those held by the Governor. In general, legislative fiscal staff of both houses attend public committee hearings for the purpose of providing information and consultation to individual legislators, rather than appearing to give testimony. When appropriate, the staff prepares alternative recommendations for consideration by the committee. Both the House and the Senate analysts prepare worksheets for their committees. A worksheet displays the agency's request, the Governor's recommendation and the staff recommendation. An oral presentation is usually given by staff to explain the rationale used in the staff recommendation and how this varies from the agency request or the Governor's recommendation.

In addition to the public hearings during the pre-session period, both the House Appropriations and Senate Ways and Means Committees begin consideration of prefiled bills that have fiscal impact, which comprise a significant percentage of all bills introduced. Both committees meet at least two days a week from March until about the 30th day of the session.

SESSION ACTIVITY

General Appropriations Bill

As hearings are completed, the House Appropriations and the Senate Ways and Means Committees each begin the development of a "General Appropriations Bill." Although the specific recommenda-

tions may differ, both committees use the same format. An attempt is made to combine into the general bill as many appropriations measures as possible, including the funding of new enabling legislation. The various recommendations are funded by major appropriation categories or in lump sum. Although no substantive legislation may be included in the bill, footnotes are used to provide control and provisional language. Earmarked revenues, Federal funds and Fixed Capital Outlay constitute a significant percentage of the budget and are included in the appropriations bill.

When either appropriations committee completes its deliberations on the general appropriations bill, the bill is formally introduced in its respective house for the first time. In the House, the appropriations staff prepare a narrative explanation, which accompanies the bill and is a detailed review of the bill in relation to the Governor's recommendations and the Appropriations Committee's actions. After consideration by the Rules Committee, the appropriations bill is scheduled for Floor action. Floor consideration generally lasts several days for the House Appropriations Bill, but has usually been of somewhat shorter duration for the Senate version. Both Senate and House Appropriations staffs provide information and assistance to individual legislators on the floor. Amendments, when necessary, are also drafted by staff.

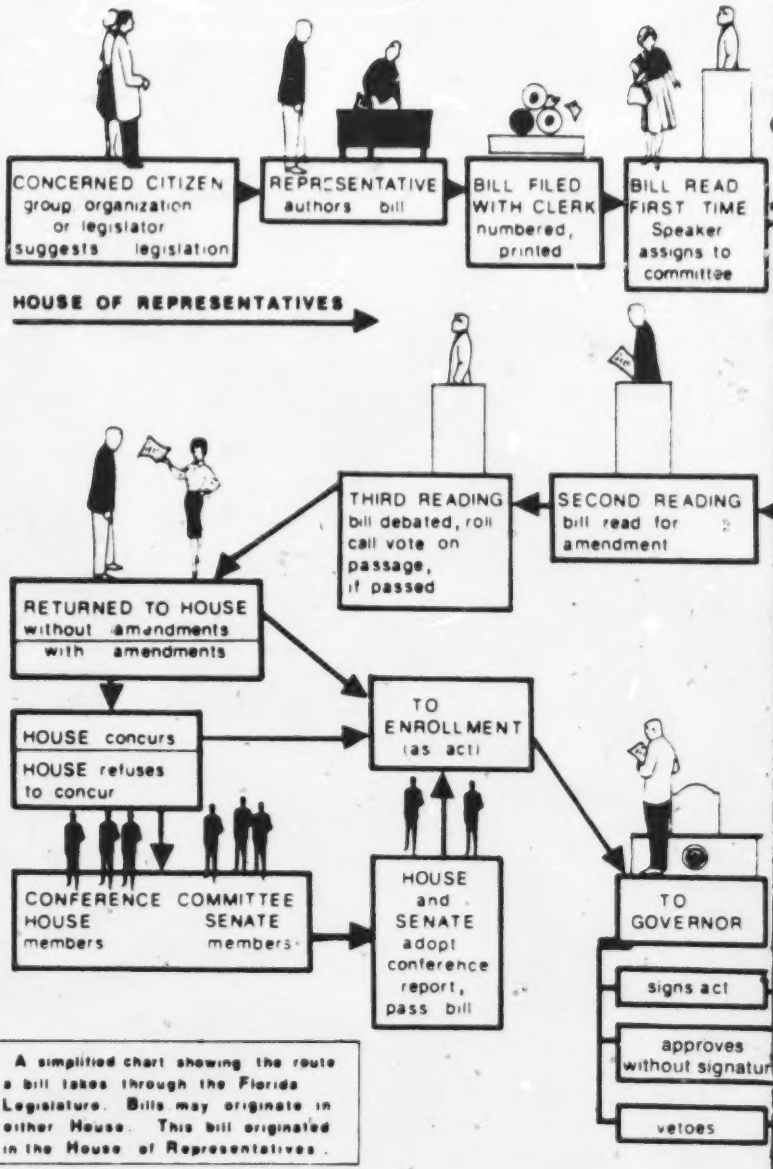
The first house to take action on the general appropriations bill introduced by its appropriations committee sends it to the other house for action. The second house usually takes no action on the bill, but rather waits for the general appropriations bill to be introduced by its own appropriations committee. When the second house has taken action on its own bill, it sends its version to the first house. The first house refuses to concur with the bill and appoints a conference committee to resolve the differences. After each house has appointed its conferees, both bills are then sent to the Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee usually consists of fourteen members, seven from the Senate and seven from the House. Appointees are usually members of their respective appropriations committee, but this is not mandatory. The Conference Committee is charged with resolving the differences between the House and Senate versions of the general appropriations bill. When an acceptable compromise appropriations bill has been reached, it is sent back to both houses for floor vote. The report of the Conference Committee cannot be amended by either House and must be accepted or rejected in total.

Fiscal Notes

The rules in both houses require that fiscal notes be attached to all bills affecting revenues, expenditures or fiscal liability, which are reported out favorably by the fiscal committees (House Rule 7.16 and Senate Rule 3.13). Fiscal notes include the intent and purpose of the

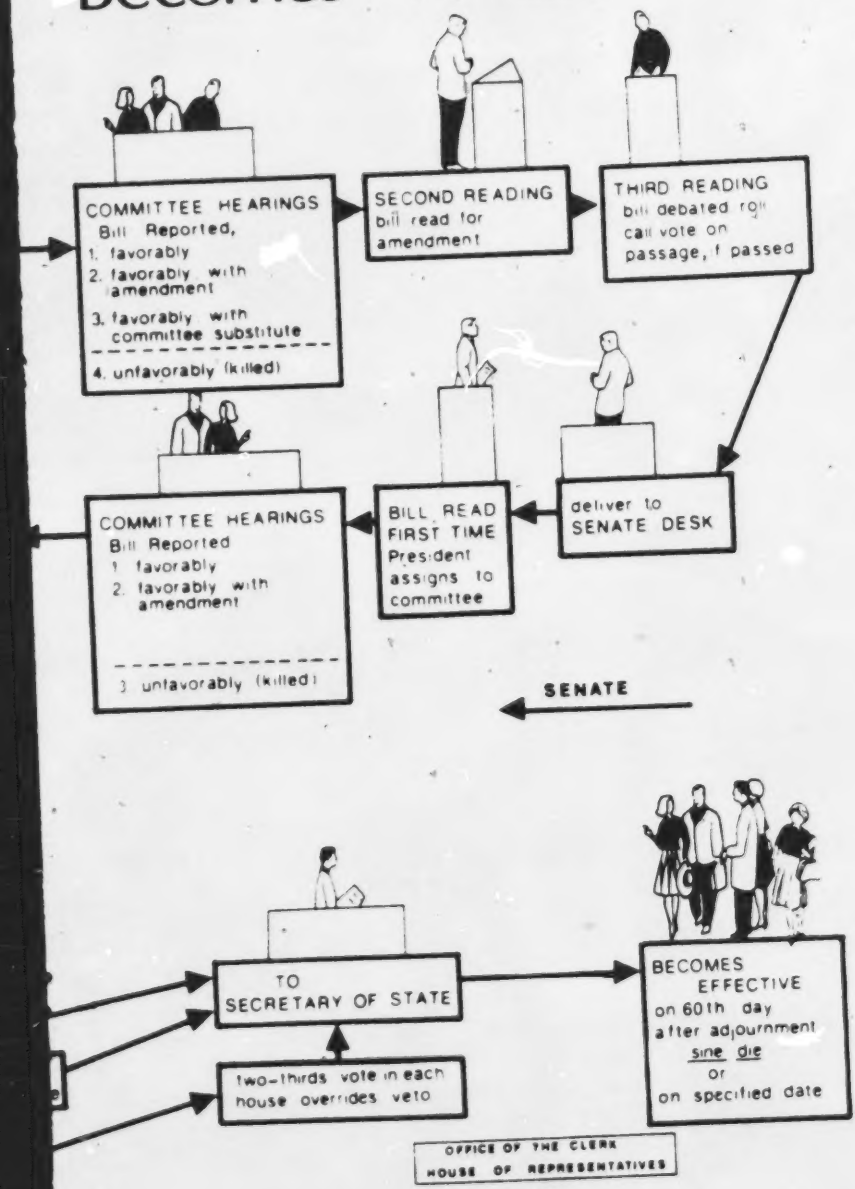
How An Idea



A simplified chart showing the route a bill takes through the Florida Legislature. Bills may originate in either House. This bill originated in the House of Representatives.

26

Becomes A Law



OFFICE OF THE CLERK
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

bill, the cost involved, the projected future cost and the proposed source of revenue. The notes are prepared by staff analysts of the Ways and Means Committee in the Senate and the Appropriations and Finance and Taxation Committees in the House. Staff analysts generally correspond with a variety of sources, seeking information relevant to the fiscal note. As this information is received, the analyst compiles it and completes the fiscal note.

Incorporating Substantive Bills into the Budget

All bills with fiscal impact, except claims bills (actions against the state), are referred to the Ways and Means Committee in the Senate (Senate Rule 4.8). In the House, bills affecting appropriations are referred to the Appropriations Committee and all bills affecting tax matters are referred to the Finance and Taxation Committee (House Rule 8.8). The two committees are coordinated through meetings between the two chairmen, as well as through staff cooperation and coordination.

Both the Senate Ways and Means and House Appropriations Committees use a similar procedure for consideration of a substantive bill which also contains a provision for an appropriation. As the bill is referred, it is scheduled for committee consideration. The appropriation provision within the bill may be deleted from the bill itself and the remaining substance of the bill reported out with the committee's recommendation. If the bill passes within the respective house, the appropriation formerly contained in the original bill is included in the general appropriations bill. If, however, there is not sufficient time to determine whether the substantive legislation will receive a favorable vote by the respective house, the appropriation will be included in the general appropriations bill with the stipulation that the specified appropriations be approved only if the substantive bill passes.

If other substantive legislation containing specific appropriation is received by either of the appropriations committees subsequent to that committee's final report and introduction of the general appropriations bill, each bill is considered and reported out with the necessary appropriations contained within the individual bill.

Approval By Governor/Veto

The appropriations bill, as approved by the House and Senate, is sent to the Governor. The Governor may veto individual items within the bill that he finds unacceptable. Those items vetoed by the Governor become inoperative unless the legislative leadership makes an affirmative effort to override the veto in a later legislative session.

Legislative Intent

Once the Conference Committee has resolved the differences and

the appropriations bill has been passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, the chairmen of the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Ways and Means Committee send a joint report to the Secretary of Administration and to the Auditor General (F.S. §216. 181). This report includes the final appropriations bill, as well as an accompanying "letter of intent," which attempts to clarify the Legislature's purpose on each item within the appropriations bill. In addition, the report explains the difference between the conference report and the original Governor's recommendations. The state agencies generally adhere to the letter of intent, but there is no **legal** sanction for noncompliance, per se. If the Governor and the Cabinet authorize a change, a letter of explanation is sent to the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees.

BUDGET EXECUTION

After the session ends in June, the Department of Administration furnishes the biennial operating budget to each state agency. Although the budget covers a two year fiscal period beginning July 1, the next appropriations cycle begins the following October when the state agencies submit amended budget proposals for the next legislative session.

PRINCIPAL PROCEDURAL STEPS FOR 1979-81 BIENNIAL BUDGET

1. **DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION:**
   - A. Issues instructions to all state agencies for submission of legislative budget requests and proposed plans of operation — July 78
   - B. Receives budget request documents from agencies; copies sent to House Appropriations and Senate Ways and Means Committees. — Oct.—Nov. 78
   - C. Analyzes legislative budget requests for Governor. — Oct. 78—Jan. 79
2. **GOVERNOR:** Holds informal hearings with agency heads concerning budget requests. — Dec. 78—Jan. 79
3. **INTERAGENCY REVENUE ESTIMATING COMMITTEE:** Provides revenue estimates on 1978-1979 (revised) and 1979-81 Biennium for Governor and Legislature. — Dec. 78
4. **GOVERNOR:** Presents budget recommendations to Legislature. — Feb. 15, 1978
5. **LEGISLATURE:**
   - A. Senate Ways and Means Committee and House Appropriations Committee hold public hearings on agency budget requests. — Dec. 78—Apr. 79

B. Subcommittee analysis of budget requests and recommendations. Dec. 78—Apr. 79

C. Senate Ways and Means Committee and House Appropriations develop General Appropriations Bill in light of staff analysis, agency hearings, Governor's recommendations and fiscal impact of impending legislation. Apr. 79

D. Senate and House each pass their version of General Appropriations Bill. May 79

E. Senate and House Joint Conference Committee meets to reconcile differing versions of Appropriations Bill. May 79

F. Senate and House adopt Conference Report and enact General Appropriations Act. May 79

6. **GOVERNOR:** Reviews General Appropriations Act for approval or disapproval. June 79

7. **SECRETARY OF STATE:** Receives General Appropriations Act from Governor. June 79

8. **LEGISLATURE:** (Senate Ways and Means and House Appropriations Committees) issue Letter of Intent. June 79

9. **DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION:** Furnishes approved 1979-1981 Operating Budget to each agency. June 79

10. **STATE AGENCIES:**

A. Execute 1979-81 Operating Budget. July 79—June 81

B. File amended budget requests for second year of biennium. Oct.—Nov. 79

F.C.C.Y. LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR 1979

The Florida Center for Children and Youth's Board of Directors met on January 25th of this year to establish its legislative priorities for 1979. The top priorities are summarized below, as well as the recommendations made by the ad hoc committees on Single Intake and Teenage Pregnancy. Supporting material on each of the priorities and a more in-depth examination of these concerns is available on request from our office.

1. Educational Alternatives

Programs must be inplemented in Florida's schools for the students who are disinterested, unsuccesful or disruptive in the traditional school setting. Alternative education programs give students expanded choices and responsibilities as well as the opportunity to perform tasks and enter into situtations in which they are able to regard themselves and be regarded by others as useful, competent and belonging.

In 1978, the Florida Legislature enacted legislation to assist districts in the development of educational alternatives—funding for these programs must be continued.

2. **Permanance**

Every child has a right to a permanent family. Too many children in Florida are languishing in foster care, denied a family they can call their own. Three strategies to strengthen and ensure the stability of families in Florida have been prioritized by the FCCY: 1) Specialized Services to Families—those programs designed to help families maintain themselves while strengthening their physical and emotional resources, 2)Protective Supervision—focuses on the protection of abused or neglected children in their own homes to prevent their removal or placement into some type of more expensive, institutional care; and 3) continued funding of the new adoption positions provided by the 1978 Legislature, that enable more opportunities to place children from foster care into a stable family situation.

3. **Early Indentification**

Early identification of children "at risk" of experiencing later school problems and intervention by the establishment of preventative remedial programs may lead to the prevention of potentially handicapping conditions. It can reduce the incalculable social and economic consequences resulting from learning problems not detected early enough. Youngsters with learning problems represent a significant factor in the high rate of emotional problems, school dropouts and delinquency. They also contribute to social welfare costs and losses of economic manpower.

4. **Guardian Ad Litem**

The necessary statutory changes requiring the appointment of a guardian ad litem for all children in any child abuse proceeding were achieved in the 1978 Legislative session. Implementation of the change has not been as swift due to contractual and philosophical differences between DHRS and many of the state's public defenders. The Center should continue to work to see that the legislation is responsibly implemented in a manner acceptable to all parties. An appropriation of approximately $1 million will be necessary to fully implement the law.

5. **Group Home Zoning**

In recent years throughout the country, new approaches to the care

of the mentally or physically handicapped and the emotionally disturbed have stressed the development of community-based services as an alternative to institutionalization. It is felt that only in a residential community setting can many of these persons achieve a satisfying life that is as independent and nearly "normal" as possible. Not only do group-living homes provide an interim step for persons who are not yet ready or able to live on their own; they also serve as permanent homes for persons who have never been in an institution but who, because of a handicap, need some assistance. The Florida Center for Children and Youth supports legislation that will provide all group-living homes with access to all residential zones, including zones for single family dwellings. Any attempt to limit such access to a specific category of clientele should be avoided because such an approach would preclude a comprehensive effort towards de-institutionalization.

6. **Psychiatric Care for Emotionally Disturbed Foster Care Children**

The Florida Department of HRS has identified nearly 500 children in foster care as being so emotionally disturbed as to require commitment to a residential teatment facility. These needs must be met through small, community based facilities, and not institutions such as state hospitals. Funds must be provided the other children in foster care who can remain in the community, but require the services of out-patient psychiatric care.

7. **School Breakfasts**

Eating breakfast does make a difference . . . and in Florida, only 772 out of 2,079 schools participate in the 100 percent federally funded School Breakfast Program. Opposition based on the belief that breakfast is a parental responsibility must recognize the cruelty of punishing hungry children for the inability or irresponsibility of their parents. The extra time and supervision required to participate in the breakfast program is a worthy expenditure to make nutritious breakfasts available to all of Florida's children.

8. **Multi-Disciplinary Teams**

Medical diagnosis and evaluation is essential in at least 40% of the child abuse cases referred, and ongoing medical treatment is imperative in many cases of physical abuse or neglect to prevent permanent disability or death. Child protection teams assure prompt, comprehensive services with integration and coordination of medical, social, psychological and legal expertise through joint staffing, planning and management of cases referred. Florida's abused and neglected children must be provided with such comprehensive services.

9. **Perinatal Centers**

Florida presently has implemented only eight of the ten authorized Perinatal Intensive Care Centers that provide a full range of health services to women with high risk pregnancies and newborn infants in need of intensive care. These programs have significantly lowered the numbers of infant deaths and reduced the incidence of developmental disabilities among critically ill and extremely premature babies. Funding has been requested by Children's Medical Services to fully implement a statewide perinatal program. Such funding must be supported to move Florida closer to a comprehensive perinatal program.

10. **Increase in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)**

The Social and Economic Services of DHRS has requested a 6% increase in the AFDC need standard in order to acheive a subsistence level for AFDC families that is more compatible with the Federal annual cost-of-living increase. This would raise the standard to $244 per month (presently $230 for a mother with three children) and the payment level to $204 per month, (presently $196). The DHRS is also seeking a second 6% increase in the second year of the biennium. The Center supports this meager budget request.

11. **Delinquency Prevention Subsidies**

The Legislature should enact legislation that will make funds available to counties on a matching basis to facilitate the creation and support of prevention programs.

12. **Children's Health Screening Programs**

The Florida Center for Children and Youth must continue to spearhead efforts to bring about an amalgamation of children's health screening programs in Florida. There is such wide variation in the quality, availability and comprehensiveness of screening programs that health screening is frequently duplicated, sometimes missed completely, and unlinked to treatment. The problem is amplified and solutions difficult largely because screening services to children are funded and delivered by varying combinations of federal, state, and local social service, educational, and health agencies.

This duplicative and inefficient use of resources must be brought to the attention of the Governor and the Legislature. Their combined resources will be necessary to re-shape the system that administers and delivers screening services for children. The amalgamation of

these resources will not only eliminate gaps and duplications but will also insure appropriate treatment and follow-up.

Ad Hoc Committee on Children Bearing Children

Recommendations:

I. **Sex Education**

At the heart of any prevention effort is an education program. Florida does not have a clearly defined program of instruction in sex education/family life styles. The Center recommends that the local school boards be mandated by law to make available instruction in sex education/family life styles to junior high and high school students.

II. **Family Planning**

Family Planning information and services are an essential component of the comprehensive service delivery model. The Center recommends the removal of all restrictions regarding a minor's access to services.

III. **Mandatory School Attendance**

Much has been written documenting the devastating socioeconomic risk of teenage parenthood. School drop out of teenage parents is, by far, one of the most significant detrimants. The Center believes that parenthood does not emancipate a minor and for that reason recommends that current exemptions from compulsory education for students who are pregnant be removed from Florida law.

IV. **Teenage Parent Programs**

The committee finds that the inclusion of the TAPP's in the physically handicapped category to be inappropriate. Teenage Parent programs should be recategorized and considered as one of many positive educational alternatives for those who choose to participate in the particular program. The Center recommends that the present cost factor of 3.50 be maintained for funding purposes.

V. **Prevention Resources**

The committee recommends that FCCY staff facilitate a compilation of prevention resources for the state. Recommended groups to assist in the endeavor are Planned Parenthood and the State Department of Education.

Recommendations:

I. **Administration/Management**

The Secretary of DHRS must strengthen the monitoring process from one that simply lists the districts' non-compliance with policy to one where district administrators recognize policy as policy and non-compliance is immediately resolved. The structural layers that separate program supervisors and specialists from actual programs must be removed.

The Secretary of DHRS must insist that single intake counselors and supervisors receive extensive, high quality pre-service and in-service training. The training resources that are currently available within the Department and communities must be mobilized and focused upon those workers that control the gates to the service system and the courts.

II. **Budget/Appropriations**

A. The Governor should recommend to the Legislature, and the Legislature should fund additional single intake staff as requested by the Department. This recommendation alone, if implemented, cannot solve the intake problems. If additional staff are funded, the training issue and supervision/management issue become even more important.

B. The Legislature should appropriate funds for the development of multidisciplinary,, child protection teams in all of the service districts.

C. The existing Specialized Services to Families Program should be greatly expanded in order to provide intake with an appropriate service for the neglectful family. The expansion should be funded with general revenue so that the current Title XX income eligibility criteria will not become a service barrier.

D. The Legislature should not approve budget requests that will increase the bed capacity of Youth Services Secure Detention Programs. Because of the malfunctioning intake system, children are being inappropriately placed in detention too often, and for too long. With an increase in staff, improved training and management, and increasing referral options, detention populations should decline.

"Where and How to Get

(Used with permission of the League of

BEST SOURCE: Legislative Information
Director: Bunny Van Brunt Telephone:
June to March 904/488-4371 or 904/488-4372

DESCRIPTION	COST
Give number and sponsor*	Free
Give number and sponsor*	Free
House, Senate, Committee members, staff, phone	Free
Number, sponsor, short description of all prefiled bills; presession action on bills; interim committee schedules	Free
same as House	Free
Names, Tallahassee business, residence addresses and phone numbers of House members	Free
Daily action on House floor and committee during regular, special session	Free
Daily action on Senate floor and committee during regular, special session	Free
Copy of law in pamphlet form. Give statute number or bill number as passed.*	Free Set of all laws from one session $10
Biweekly publication (during Session) of all bills introduction by subject.	Free
Computer printout of previous session bill action (final disposition of all bills introduced)	Free

*If unsure of bill number call Legislative Information

What in Tallahassee"

Women Voters of Florida Education Fund.)

Division, 826 Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32304
During session — WATS Line 800/342-1827,

ITEM	SOURCE
Bills, House	Clerk of the House Documents Division The Capitol, Room 513
Bills, Senate	Secretary of Senate, The Capitol
Committee Pamphlet	Clerk of the House, The Capitol
Calendars, House Interim	Clerk of the House
Calendars, Senate Interim	Secretary of the Senate
Directory, House	Clerk of the House
Journal, House	Clerk of the House
Journal, Senate	Your Senator has an allocation for your district; contact him/her to be put on mailing list.
Laws	Division of Laws, Secretary of State
Subject Index (House and Senate Bills)	Legislative Information Division
Synopsis, Previous Session	Legislative Information Division

Division with specific information on what you are seeking.

Representatives and Their Committee Assignments

(Democrats in roman; *Republicans in italic*)

Joe Allen, District 120, Key West
Natural Resources, Vice Chairman
Community Affairs
Finance & Taxation

William Bankhead, District 24, Jacksonville
Commerce
Governmental Operations
Tourism & Economic Development

David L. Barrett, District 44, Indialantic
Ethics & Elections, Vice Chairman
Commerce
Finance & Taxation

Dick J. Batchelor, District 43, Orlando
Health & Rehabilitative Services, Chairman
Appropriations
Governmental Operations
Regulatory Reform
Rules & Calendar

Malcolm E. Beard, District 64, Seffner
Criminal Justice
Tourism & Economic Development
Transportation

Samuel P. Bell, III, District 30, Ormond Beach
Appropriations
Education, K-12
Insurance

Ken Boles, District 5, Fort Walton
Education, K-12
Natural Resources
Veterans Affairs

Bobby Brantley, District 34, Longwood
Agriculture & General Legislation
Ethics & Elections
Tourism & Economic Development

J. Hyatt Brown, District 31, Ormond Beach
Speaker

Frederic H. Burrall, District 75, Port Charlotte
Agriculture & General Legislation
Natural Resources
Rules & Calendar

Tom Bush, District 84, Fort Lauderdale
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Judiciary
Regulatory Reform

Gene Campbell, District 82, West Palm Beach
Corrections, Probation & Parole, Vice Chairman
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Regulatory Reform

Fran Carlton, District 41, Orlando
Tourism & Economic Development, Vice Chairperson
Appropriations
Corrections, Probation & Parole

Carl Carpenter, Jr., District 82, Plant City
Agriculture & General Legislation
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining
Tourism & Economic Development

William R. Conway, District 29, Ormond Beach
Appropriations, Vice Chairman
Education, Higher
Governmental Operations
Insurance

Linda C. Cox, District 86, Sunrise
Regulated Industries & Licensing, Vice Chairperson
Finance & Taxation
Regulatory Reform
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

George Crady, District 15, Yulee
Governmental Operations, Vice Chairman
Agriculture & General Legislation
Veterans Affairs

Beverly B. Burnsed, District 50, Lakeland
Education, Higher, Chairperson
Appropriations
Health & Rehabilitative Services

Richard B. Crawford, District 49, Winter Haven
Criminal Justice, Chairman
Governmental Operations
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Rules & Calendar

Richard Crotty, District 40, Orlando
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Education, Higher

Thomas E. Danson, Jr., District 73, Sarasota
Regulatory Reform
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

Helen Gordon Davis, District 70, Tampa
Education, K-12, Vice Chairperson
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Natural Resources

Tim Deratany, District 47, Indialantic
Community Affairs
Governmental Operations

Peter Dunbar, District 53, Tarpon Springs
Judiciary
Regulatory Reform
Transportation

Harold J. Dyer, District 93, Hollywood
Community Affairs, Vice Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Natural Resources

Betty Easley, District 56, Largo
Appropriations
Criminal Justice
Finance & Taxation

James F. Eckhart, District 115, Miami
Finance & Taxation, Vice Chairman
Agriculture & General Legislation
Governmental Operations

Marilyn Bailey Evans, District 46, Melbourne
Education, K-12
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Natural Resources

Ted Ewing, District 74, Venice
Commerce
Ethics & Elections

Gene Flinn, District 116, Miami
Commerce
Insurance
Natural Resources

Bill Flynn, District 117, Miami
Community Affairs
Ethics & Elections
Veterans Affairs

A. M. Fontana, District 107, Miami Lakes
Rules & Calendar, Vice Chairman
Criminal Justice
Regulated Industries & Licensing

James S. Foster, District 65, Odessa
Veterans Affairs, Vice Chairman
Agriculture & General Legislation
Transportation

Roberta Fox, District 110, Miami
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining, Vice Chairperson
Commerce
Finance & Taxation
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Tom Gallagher, District 111, Coconut Grove
Appropriations
Commerce
Insurance

Winston W. Gardner, District 45, Titusville
Education, K-12
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Tourism & Economic Development

Joseph M. Gersten, District 109, Miami
Governmental Operations, Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Regulatory Reform
Rules & Calendar

Arnett E. Girardeau, District 16, Jacksonville
Corrections, Probation & Parole, Chairman
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Regulatory Reform
Rules & Calendar

Elaine Gordon, District 98, North Miami
House Administration, Chairperson
Appropriations
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Insurance
Regulatory Reform
Rules & Calendar

Tom Gustafson, District 88, Ft. Lauderdale
Appropriations
Education, K-12
Judiciary
Transportation

Ralph H. Haben, Jr., District 71, Palmetto
Rules & Calendar, Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Tourism & Economic Development
Transportation

Clyde H. Hagler, District 3, Pensacola
Community Affairs
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Transportation

Leonard J. Hall, District 9, Calloway
Education, K-12
Ethics & Elections
Tourism & Economic Development

Bob Hattaway, District 33, Altamonte Springs
Agriculture & General Legislation, Vice Chairman
Appropriations
Insurance
Transportation

Larry Hawkins, District 119, Coral Gables
Governmental Operations
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Regulatory Reform

Mary Ellen Hawkins, District 89, Naples
Education, K-12
Natural Resources
Tourism & Economic Development

Thomas L. Hazouri, District 21, Jacksonville
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining, Chairman
Appropriations
Community Affairs
Insurance
Rules & Calendar

Edward J. Healey, District 81, West Palm Beach
Ethics & Elections, Chairman
Commerce
Finance & Taxation
Rules & Calendar

Robert C. Hector, District 114, Miami
Insurance
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Regulatory Reform
Transportation

George F. Hieber, II, District 58, St. Petersburg
Education, K-12
Ethics & Elections
Veterans Affairs

Richard S. Hodes, District 68, Tampa
Appropriations (Chairman, Education)
Education, Higher
Finance & Taxation
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining
Rules & Calendar

Gene Hodges, District 14, Cedar Key
Agriculture & General Legislation, Chairman
Appropriations
Judiciary
Natural Resources
Rules & Calendar

Wayne Hollingsworth, District 13, Lake City
Agriculture & General Legislation
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Transportation

Toni Jennings, (Miss) District 42, Orlando
Commerce
Finance & Taxation
Rules & Calendar

Andrew E. Johnson, District 19, Jacksonville
Agriculture & General Legislation
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Finance & Taxation

Bolley Johnson, District 4, Gulf Breeze
Education, K-12
Ethics & Elections
Judiciary

Ron Johnson, District 8, Panama City
Regulatory Reform
Transportation
Veterans Affairs

C. Fred Jones, District 52, Auburndale
Transportation, Chairman
Appropriations
Community Affairs
Insurance
Rules & Calendar

Dennis L. Jones, District 57,
St. Petersburg
Education, Higher
Ethics & Elections
Health & Rehabilitative Services

Everett A. Kelly, District 35, Tavares
Agriculture & General Legislation
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Natural Resources

Joe Lang Kershaw, District 105, Miami
Health & Rehabilitative Services,
Vice Chairman
Criminal Justice
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Lawrence R. Kirkwood, District 38,
Winter Park
Commerce
Judiciary

S. Curtis Kiser, District 54, Palm Harbour
House Administration
Rules & Calendar

Barry Kutun, District 99, Miami Beach
Tourism & Economic Development,
Chairman
Appropriations
Community Affairs
Rules & Calendar

David J. Lehman, District 97, Hollywood
Criminal Justice
Health & Rehabilitative Services

John W. Lewis, District 18, Jacksonville
Natural Resources, Chairman
Appropriations
Rules & Calendar
Tourism & Economic Development

Thomas F. Lewis, District 83,
North Palm Beach
Agriculture & General Legislation
Appropriations
Rules & Calendar
Transportation

Roy Liberti, District 78,
West Palm Beach
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Education, K-12
Tourism & Economic Development

Fred Lippman, District 94, Hollywood
Education, Higher
Ethics & Elections
Health & Rehabilitative Services

William H. Lockward, District 104,
Miami Lakes
Veterans Affairs, Chairman
Rules & Calendar
Transportation

John Cyril Malloy, District 118, Miami
Commerce, Vice Chairman
Appropriations
Tourism & Economic Development
Transportation

Franklin B. Mann, District 90, Ft. Myers
Appropriations (Chairman, HRS-
Judicial)
Education, Higher
Insurance
Natural Resources
Rules & Calendar

Gwen Margolis, District 102,
North Miami
Appropriations
Finance & Taxation
Regulatory Reform

Sidney Martin, District 26, Hawthorne
Community Affairs, Chairman
Appropriations
Retirement, Personnel & Collective
Bargaining
Rules & Calendar

Elvin L. Martinez, District 67, Tampa
Criminal Justice, Vice Chairman
Ethics & Elections
Judiciary

Wayne C. McCall, District 32 Ocala
Agriculture & General Legislation
Judiciary
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Tom McPherson, District 92, Ft. Lauderdale
Natural Resources
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Tourism & Economic Development

Robert E. Melby, District 59, St. Petersburg
Education, K-12
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining
Veterans Affairs

John L. Mica, District 39, Winter Park
Appropriations
Community Affairs
Ethics & Elections

Jon L. Mills, District 27, Gainesville
Education, Higher
Governmental Operations
Insurance

Sam Mitchell, District 7, Chipley
Agriculture & General Legislation
Finance & Taxation
Natural Resources

H. Lee Moffitt, District 66, Tampa
Commerce, Chairman
Appropriations
Governmental Operations
House Administration
Insurance
Rules & Calendar

Herbert F. Morgan, District 12, Tallahassee
Appropriations, Chairman
Education, Higher
Natural Resources
Rules & Calendar

William G. Myers, District 77, Hobe Sound
Community Affairs
Health & Rehabilitative Services

Charles L. Nergard, District 76, Port St. Lucie
Education, K-12
Governmental Operations
Veterans Affairs

Hugh Paul Nuckolls, District 91, Fort Myers
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Rules & Calendar
Transportation
Veterans Affairs

Carl Ogden, District 20, Jacksonville
Regulatory Reform, Vice Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Terence T. O'Malley, District 85, Margate
Commerce
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Insurance

Steve Pajcic, District 22, Jacksonville
Finance & Taxation, Chairman
Appropriations
Education, Higher
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining
Rules & Calendar

R. Dale Patchett, District 48, Vero Beach
Community Affairs
Finance & Taxation
Natural Resources

Thomas R. Patterson, District 2, Pensacola
Education, Higher, Vice Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

Lawrence H. Plummer, District 112, Coconut Grove
Community Affairs
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Transportation

Don C. Price, District 11, Tallahassee
Community Affairs
Insurance
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

Gene Ready, District 51, Lakeland
Commerce
Ethics & Elections
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Bob Reynolds, District 108, Miami Lakes
Criminal Justice
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

Ronald R. Richmond, District 37, New Port Richey
Governmental Operations
Judiciary
Regulated Industries & Licensing
Rules & Calendar

Grover C. Robinson, III, District 1, Pensacola
Appropriations (Chairman, General Government)
Rules & Calendar
Tourism & Economic Development

Virginia Rosen, District 100, North Miami
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Education, Higher
Health & Rehabilitative Services

John L. Ryals, District 63, Brandon
Regulated Industries & Licensing, Chairman
Finance & Taxation
Rules & Calendar

William E. Sadowski, District 113, Coconut Grove
Insurance, Chairman
Appropriations
Education, K-12
Rules & Calendar

Dorothy Eaton Sample, District 61, St. Petersburg
Criminal Justice
Natural Resources

Lawrence F. Shackelford, District 72, Palmetto
Agriculture & General Legislation
Natural Resources
Tourism & Economic Development

George H. Sheldon, District 69, Tampa
Regulatory Reform, Chairman
Appropriations
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Rules & Calendar

Ronald A. Silver, District 103, North Miami Beach
Commerce
Ethics & Elections
Judiciary

Charles R. Smith, District 36, Brooksville
Agriculture & General Legislation
Natural Resources
Tourism & Economic Development

Jim Smith, District 55, Clearwater
Criminal Justice
Natural Resources
Tourism & Economic Development

Lawrence J. Smith, District 96, Hollywood
Criminal Justice
Ethics & Elections
Judiciary

Hal W. Spaet, District 101, Miami Beach
Community Affairs
Health & Rehabilitative Services

John Thomas, District 17, Jacksonville
Commerce
Judiciary
Retirement, Personnel & Collective Bargaining

James Harold Thompson, District 10, Quincy
Judiciary, Chairman
Appropriations
Commerce
Natural Resources
Rules & Calendar

Fred Tygart, District 23, Jacksonville
Criminal Justice
Ethics & Elections
Insurance

Hamilton D. Upchurch, District 28, Elkton
Commerce
Judiciary
Natural Resources

James G. Ward, District 6, Ft. Walton Beach
Insurance, Vice Chairman
Appropriations
Commerce
Natural Resources

Stephen James Warner, District 87, Pompano Beach
Transportation, Vice Chairman
Education, Higher
Finance & Taxation

James L. Watt, District 80, Lake Park
Community Affairs
Finance & Taxation
Governmental Operations

Eleanor Weinstock, District 79, Palm Beach
Education, K-12
Governmental Operations
Health & Rehabilitative Services

Frank Williams, District 25, Starke
Criminal Justice
Finance & Taxation
Regulated Industries & Licensing

Tom M. Woodruff, District 60, St. Petersburg
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Education, Higher
Insurance

Walter C. Young, District 95, Pembroke Pines
Education, K-12, Chairman
Appropriations
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Rules & Calendar

Senators & Committee Assignments
(Democrats in roman; *Republicans in italic*)

Dick Anderson, District 40, Miami
Agriculture
Commerce
Natural Resources & Conservation

Dempsey Barron, District 3, Panama City
Commerce
Rules & Calendar, Chairman

Joe Carlucci, District 8, Jacksonville
Executive Business
Judiciary-Criminal
Natural Resources & Conservation

Don Chamberlain, District 19, Clearwater
Corrections, Vice Chairman
Probation and Parole
Education
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel, Retirement

Don C. Childers, District 28, W. Palm Beach
Health & Rehabilitative Services, Vice Chairman
Education
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Education

W. D. Childers, District 1, Pensacola
Commerce, Chairman
Ways & Means
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means Subcommittee: General, Chairman

Edgar M. Dunn, Jr., District 10, Ormond Beach
Governmental Operations, Chairman
Judiciary-Civil
Judiciary-Criminal
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: HRS Judicial, Vice Chairman
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Vince Fechtel, Jr., District 11, Leesburg
Agriculture
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Natural Resources & Conservation

Pat Frank, District 23, Tampa
Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
Education
Executive Business
Natural Resources & Conservation

Jack Gordon, District 35, Miami Beach
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means, Chairman

Bill Gorman, District 15, Tangerine
Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
Governmental Operations
Transportation
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel, Retirement
Ways & Means

Mary Grizzle, District 20, Indian Rocks Beach
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
Natural Resources & Conservation

Mattox Hair, District 9, Jacksonville
Governmental Operations, Vice Chairman
Judiciary-Civil, Chairman
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Education
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Warren S. Henderson, District 25, Venice
Commerce
Governmental Operations
Natural Resources & Conservation, Vice Chairman
Rules & Calendar

John A. Hill, District 33, Miami Lakes
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Judiciary-Civil

Vernon C. Holloway, District 39, Miami
Transportation, Chairman
Ways & Means
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Kenneth C. Jenne, District 32, Hollywood
Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
Judiciary-Civil

Harry A. Johnston, II, District 26, W. Palm Beach
Commerce
Health & Rehabilitative Services, Chairman
Rules & Calendar, Vice Chairman
Ways & Means, Vice Chairman
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Health & Rehabilitative Services
Judiciary
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel, Retirement, Chairman

Philip D. Lewis, District 27, W. Palm Beach
Senate President

Kenneth H. MacKay, Jr., District 6, Tallahassee
Commerce
Education, Chairman
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Education
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel & Retirement

Clark Maxwell, Jr., District 16, Melbourne
Corrections, Probation & Parole
Education
Governmental Operations
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel & Retirement

David H. McChain, District 21, Tampa
Commerce
Health & Rehabilitative Services
Judiciary-Civil, Vice Chairman
Rules & Calendar
Ways & Means
Ways & Means Subcommittee: General, Vice Chairman

Bob McKnight, District 38, Tampa
- Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
- Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Natural Resources & Conservation

Kenneth M. Myers, District 37, Miami
- Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs, Vice Chairman
- Governmental Operations
- Rules & Calendar
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation, Chairman

Patrick Neal, District 24, Longboat Key
- Corrections, Probation & Parole
- Governmental Operations
- Transportation

Curtis Peterson, District 12, Eaton Park
- Agriculture, Vice Chairman
- Commerce
- Education
- Rules & Calendar
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Education, Chairman
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Van B. Poole, District 30, Ft. Lauderdale
- Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Judiciary-Criminal
- Transportation

Dan Scarborough, District 7, Jacksonville
- Governmental Operations
- Transportation
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: General
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

James A. Scott, District 31, Ft. Lauderdale
- Commerce
- Executive Business
- Judiciary-Civil
- Rules & Calendar
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: General
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

"Pete" Skinner, District 5, Lake City
- Agriculture
- Corrections, Probation & Parole
- Natural Resources & Conservation
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Judicial
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Guy Spicola, District 22, Tampa
- Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Judiciary-Criminal, Chairman
- Transportation
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Judicial

Paul B. Steinberg, District 36, Miami Beach
- Education
- Executive Business
- Judiciary-Civil, Vice Chairman

George Stuart, Jr., District 14, Orlando
- Agriculture
- Economic, Community & Consume Affairs
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Personnel, Retirement

Pat Thomas, District 4, Tallahassee
- Economic, Community & Consume Affairs, Chairman
- Governmental Operations
- Rules & Calendar
- Transportation, Vice Chairman
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: General

Tom Tobiassen, District 2, Pensacol
- Agriculture
- Education
- Rules & Calendar
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Education
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

Alan Trask, District 13, Ft. Meade
- Agriculture, Chairman
- Natural Resources & Conservation
- Rules & Calendar
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: General
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Finance & Taxation

John W. Vogt, District 17, Cocoa Beach
- Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Natural Resources & Conservation
- Ways & Means
- Ways & Means Subcommittee: Health & Rehabilitative Services
- Judicial, Chairman

John T. Ware, District 18, St. Petersburg
- Commerce
- Education, Vice Chairman
- Rules & Calendar

George A. Williamson, District 29, Ft. Lauderdale
- Economic, Community & Consumer Affairs
- Governmental Operations
- Transportation

Sherman S. Winn, District 34, Miami
- Commerce, Vice Chairman
- Education, Chairman
- Executive Business

HOUSE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

1979

March 5-8	Standing committee meetings	
March 19-22	Standing committee meetings—anticipated	
March 23	Bill Drafting's cut-off date for requests for bills from individual Members	Second Friday before Session convenes on April 3 (Bill Drafting policy rule)
March 26-29	Standing committee meetings—anticipated	
April 3	1979 Regular Session convenes	First Tuesday after first Monday in April (A.III, S.3(b), Const.)
April 3	Last day (12:00 noon) to file with Clerk bills (including local bills) or joint resolutions, except committee bills and short form bills	First day of Regular Session (Rule 7.17)
April 22 (Sunday)	Last day for regularly scheduled committee meetings	20th day (Rule 6.3)
May 17	Last day for committees to give two legislative days notice on bills (two hours thereafter)	45th day (Rule 6.2)
May 17	Last day for early publication (24 hours) of Special Order Calendar	45th day (Rule 8.15(c))
May 19 (Saturday)	Reconsideration may not be left pending in House	Last 14 days (Rule 10.9)
May 19 (Saturday)	All bills or joint resolutions immediately certified to Senate	Last 14 days (Rule 10.13)
May 28	Reconsideration may not be left pending in committee	Last 5 days (Rule 6.17(e))
June 1	Last day of 1979 Regular Session if legislature completes work in 60 days	60th day (A.III, S.3(d), Const.)
July 31	Effective date of laws when no effective date is specified	60 days after sine die adjournment (if legislature adjourns on June 1) (A.III, S.9, Const.)